# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 28, 1840. | NO. XXXVII, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1027.)



## Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or debarred, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will for a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodsarat, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents*—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

*The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.



### TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one month before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33½ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

### BOAT SONG ON LAKE OWASCO.*

[BY A. C. COX.

Loose, loose the sail! a gentle gale
Is blowing from the shore;
And sunset's glow its sheen doth throw
Owasco's waters o'er.

Away we glide—aye, far away,
The rippled tides steer;
We leave the beach at parting day,
To sail beneath the moon.

And o'er the sweep—the glassy deep
Is glist'ning 'neath our prore;
And eyes as gay as starlight's ray
Are glancing from the shore.

Those eyes shall be our cynosure,
And guide our little sail;
For brightly beams their sparkle pure,
And charms away the gale.

Oh, swiftly then! we'll back again
When gaily o'er the stream,
The soft starlight is dancing bright,
And shines the pale moon-beam.

And what though round us twilight dark
Be gath'ring as we roam—
When Mary smiles to bless our bark
"The fairy of the foam!"

* Owasco Lake, near Auburn, New York, is one of the most beautiful of the many lakes that adorn the western country; but it is much neglected by the travellers, because it does not happen to be in his immediate way.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DEACON PICKLE PICKLEBY.

In the undulating regions of Litchfield county, and in the town of Torrington, Connecticut, about ten years ago, on 'Saba-day' morning, Deacon Pickle Pickleby was slowly riding, double-jaded, to the meeting house, a mile distant from his farm and mill. His spouse being seated on the pillion behind him, and no other being near him, he took up the thread of discourse on family affairs, which had been broken off, when he commenced shaving Saturday evening, before sunset.

"I kalkilate our son Jabez wont never stay to hum a single minnit arter he comes of age; he has got a despot rovin notion ever since he saw that officer looking man, that stop to our house, all sight, with his cocked hat and tew edged sword."

"Law me! Mr. Pickleby," said the matron, "I think it a nation pity we did not send him to Yale College, and make a minister on him."

"That would never a done in the world," was the reply, "I couldnt afford it without taking too much toll, and that is wicked, and they would find me out."

"Wal, Mr. Pickleby," said the good woman "the Lord's will be done, and we must pray that every thing shall turn out for the best. If the child dont turn *pollytishun* his soul may be saved."

There was a long pause in the conversation, while the old plough-nag toiled up a stony pathway urged forward now and then with an admonition to this effect—"get up, you old tripe, you need'nt be looking back arter your colt, for he must larn to dew without you, sooner or later."

"I dew think Deacon Pickleby." resumed the matron, "that this ere mare is tender-footed, and must be shod afore long."

"Surtainly, as sune as I can get a blacksmith to dew it and take rye meal for pay," answered the deacon. "The times are pesky hard."

It was only a few days after the conversation above recorded, that the pale-visaged youth referred to in the discourse between Deacon Pickleby and his wife came into the house while the old people were at breakfast, with a staff in hand, which he had just cut in the orchard.

"Come, Jabez, sit down; we have been waiting for you," said his mother, "and daddy has got a despot deal to du to day, besides picking the mill stuns. You must jump round spry and du chors; take your tea, child, and some pork, potators and pickles, and apple sass; the deacon has just asked a blessing."

"Mother," said the young man, and his voice was tremulous, "I shant do any more chores here."

"What on airth is the matter with the boy?" said Deacon Pickleby, laying down his knife and fork, and raising his spectacles to give his fading vision unobstructed play upon the now glowing features of his son.

"I am of age, father," was the reply "and I am going to seek my fortune; that stick I shall sling my bundle of clothes over my shoulder with, for I have got a long journey before me, and I cut the stick from the apple tree I planted; it will look like an old friend."

"Bring the big bible here, mamy," said the deacon, "and let us see if the boy is right."

As the old people had but one child, it was not hard to find where, in a black leaf, his birth was chronicled down, and it appeared that he was that day twenty-one years of age.

"Had'nt you better stay at home, Jabez," said the kindhearted old man; "I will give you one third of the profits of the mill, if you will stay and tend to it."

"Now child," said the affectionate mother, "you had'nt ought to leave daddy and ma in our old age; you will stay, wont you?"

"I would do anything in reason," said the young man, "but you are comfortable and independent here but there is not enough for all of us. I may get rich away west where every body is going."

After much and earnest argument pro and con, the old people became reconciled by stern necessity, and the careful mother left her tea untasted to fly and sputter about the house, to collect the shirts and darn the stocking of Jabez that he might depart on the following morning. It was a sleepless night which the good old folks passed previous to the morning of the parting.

When the wanderer was ready to leave his paternal home and had slung his bundle over his shoulder his mother, wiped away a falling tear, and compressing her skinny lips gave him a parting kiss.

Deacon Pickleby insisted that he should ride the young horse as far as the first turnpike gate, and he would accompany him, on the old nag, to bring back the half broken animal referred to.

At the great turnpike barricade, the deacon pronounced his parting benediction as follows:

"My son, I have endeavored to breed you up in the nuture and admonition of the Lord; take heed that you dont stray into by and forbidden paths; dew as you would be done by, eschew evil company, cider, brandy, wicked wimmin, flip and black-strap, and above all, never gamble nor act sinful, and the Lord have mercy on you. Come back as quick as ever you get rich, and write your mammy a letter jest as often as you can get a chance to send it without costing anything. Good by, Jabez, and try and hold up your head, and keep the tarve with human critters, and folks in general."

It would be tedious and fatiguing to follow Jabez Pickleby through all the sinuosities of his journey to the great west; but his arrival in a log village should not be passed over without notice. Having toiled outward with pedestrian independence, until within ten miles of the place of destination, our hero laid aside his worn and soiled garments at a house of private entertainment, and in his holiday suit prepared to take passage and end his journey in the mail coach. His purpose was to make favorable impressions on those he designed to take up his abode among, in a strange land.

When the stage coach drew up in front of a two story double log cabin in Painterville, Squire Gumshaw, a colonel of militia, came out, with his hat tilted a little to leeward, and with a domestic segar in his mouth, accosted the strange gentleman, Mr. Jabez Pickleby, in familiar terms.

"Stranger, walk in; let me take your saddle-bags: this way sir, into the bar room: take a cheer and sit down. Fine seasonable weather, stranger; you are travelling I allow."

Having answered in the affirmative, the officious landlord of the Painter Inn proceeded to inquire into the particulars.

"You ar from old Virginny, I allow?"

"No, I am not," says Jabez, "I came from down east, near Hartford, in the State of steady habits."

"Well, stranger," was the reply, "you ar not to blame for being born in Yankee land; all sorts of people are welcome in our diggins, and I jes: naterly like the Yankees, they ar so slick in a heap of fixens about horse mills and carding machines. I reckon you have got a leetle sprinkle of patent rights; or may be you mout have a few clocks coming on."

"No, sir," said Jabez, "I am looking for a school district; do you want to hire a master in the place?"

"I reckon we do, my honey," said Squire Gumshaw; "do you teach a loud or still school?"

"Just as the gentlemen please," said the stranger, "but loud schools are skers, in my country; I guess they had'nt ort to have any, the children make such a fuss, they can't hear themselves think."

"You have jist lit down in the right trail," said my landlord, "we have finished daubing the slickest kind of a cabin, 18 by 23 feet, and all we want is a master; the Lord knows we have got a right smart sprinkle of children. Take a little licker, stranger, I'll thank you to tell me your name, and I'll introduce you to my 'omen."

Jabez Pickleby gave the inquisitive landlord his address, but declined taking any of the long green which was pressed on him with western frankness and well-meant hospitality.

"You are right, Mr. Pickleby," said squire Gumshaw, "for the truth makes young people mighty kantankerous; but I can take a powar of blue ruing and never faze me."

Squire Gumshaw availed himself of the volunteer gathering which the arrival of the mail coach caused in the village, and kindly introduced the stranger to twenty of his neighbors. He assured them that although he was a full blooded Yankee, he had a heap of school master learning, and not a single patent right in his saddlebags.

Before the village visiters left the tavern, it was agreed that a public meeting should be called, by advertisment in the 'Back Woods Buster,' the weekly paper, which was issued every Friday.

When a little negro girl, in a clean apron announced supper, Squire Gumshaw whispered to Jabez Pickleby:

"Now skin your eye, stranger, for all sorts of chickin fixings, and flour doings, for my 'oman aint slow, when she spreads herself on Christmas gundaline: and the way she makes coffee is cruel; none of your three grain to the gallon truck, but fourth proof, it will bear up an egg."

At the town meeting, which was called for the purpose of electing a schoolmaster, a candidate stood forth, his own advocate for employment.—His acquirements being inferior to those of Jabez Pickleby, the latter prevailed, and as a strolling player, or shooting dramatic star would observe, he obtained an engagement. His competitor could not acknowledge the propriety of the transaction, and insisted that his own hand was made unsteady by the 'spree' he had just gone through; 'and as for cyphering,' said he, 'Yankees beat all creation, any how it can be fixed."

With the steady and laudable purpose of achieving greatness, Jabez Pickleby entered with spirit upon his duties of schoolmaster, and in a few months gained so much in the estimation of his employers, that their hearts overflowed with grateful emotions, while his pupils multiplied in number. He was not content to limit his exertions to the log cabin, where he governed the juvenile community. He devoted his leisure hours to the study of the law; and in a little more than two years, in a country where it is not unusual to find ready-made lawyers, as abundant as clothing in a slop-shop, he entered upon the practice of his profession with eminent success.

One other bold and efficient measure Jabez Pickleby contrived to adopt, and that was the *preparation* of matrimony. In the compass of three years after his arrival in Painterville, he was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss. Fawn Greenbriar, and a plantation of seventeen negroes.

After his marriage, the adventurer served two sessions in the legislature, and subsequently made a long stride into Congress.

When old Deacon Pickleby was advised of this last good fortune of his son, he lifted up his hands and uttered a prayer of thanksgiving with fervent and pious emotion; after which he devoted an entire day in inditing the following letter to the successful aspirant. His wife sat at his elbow all the time, knitting with spasmodic force on a pair of blue lambs wool stockings, which she designed as a present for the 'Congressman.'

*To the Honorable Jabez Pickleby.*

DUTIFUL SON:—By the blessins of providence, you be despotly prospered in the world. You, poor old daddy, when he was a boy had but little schulin, but good moral instruction was carted out to him. I was taught to train up a child in the way he should go, and I did it, but I never expected to see him in the Federal kongress. Jabez, my son, don't be proud and lifted up, for there is no knowing what you may come to. You have heard tell of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. Your mother's rumaty pains are better and I have put a new layer of wheat into the mill. Seth Phelps has married Nabby Dobbs; he had too dew it to avoid gest. There has been a fine crop of garden sass and buckwheat this year.

I must admonish you agin temptation in the Federal city. They dew tell that it is a Babylon of a place, and that kongress-men never mind pains and penalties, and drink high on tew gills of black-strap, or somethin stronger, every day of their lives, and go tu theatres and other carmalities. Dew for mercy's sake, Jabez, eschew evil company. I bought a new calskin quarter as soon as I heard you was married and guine to kongress, for I kalkilated you would bring your rich maum hum to see our folks.—Your mother has put up hum new curtains to the spare bed in the parlour and squirmed ribbins all around among 'em. She has got tew strings of blue and white birds' eggs hanging under the looking glass, and the brass andirons showered up so that you can see your face in um.

When you git to the Federal city, dew try tu give somethin tu the widders and orfins of soldiers and sailors, that fout again the Brittons. I have got your grandfather's three cornered scraper, blue coat and buff facins, and his tew edged sword, and you can have 'em tu wear in kongress. Your mother has darned up all the moth holes in the coat, so that she thinks it looks jest as new as it did when leftenant Pickleby wore it tu the battle of White Plains.

I shall send you by male, a new pair of blue mixed stockings, and a pair of knit suspenders that are kinder easy for a polly-tishin tu squirm about in.—Your mother would send you a pot of pickles and a cheese but the stage driver says it is agin the law.

Read your bible, Jabez, study the laws of Moses, and don't repeal any on 'em, mind the ten commandments tu, and the 'levitical likewise; and dont sell the birth-right of the yankee nation for a mess of pottage; and the day may kum, when you will be a minister of a penitentiary, or a secretary of legation. I am your dutiful father,

PICKLE PICKLEBY.

*Singular Excuse of a Juror.*—A juror in the New York session, wishing to be excused serving on a jury, offered as an excuse, that he could not see without glasses five yards from his own nose, and as there was no law to compel him to wear glasses, he considered he had a sufficient excuse, as he could not give an enlightened verdict without seeing the faces and observing the manner of the witnesses. The court thought this excuse entirely invalid, as the gentleman then had his spectacles on, and without inconvenience could keep them on during the several trials; and as to there being no law to compel him to wear spectacles in court, it might also with equal propriety be urged that there was no law to compel a juror to wear his clothes in court. Being compelled to serve, he put his glasses in his pocket, and sat during the trial without them, and then attempted to raise an objection to the verdict because he could not see. The court, however, rebuked him for depriving himself of the means of discharging his duty satisfactorily as he had sworn to do, and the gentleman sat down abashed.—*Phil. Ledger.*

*A Misapprehension.*—We recollect once being very much amused at the relation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very amiable, and withal a very modest widow lady in New Jersey. Soon after her husband paid the debt of Nature, leaving her his sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by the sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused at that time to the forms of law—though in the protracted law suit which followed she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience—she was much alarmed; and meeting, just after the departure of the sheriff, with a female friend, she exclaimed with much agitation, "What do you think? Sheriff Prince has been after me!" "Well," said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very fine man." "But he says he has an attachment for me," replies the widow. "Well, I have long suspected he was attached to you, my dear." "But, you don't understand—he says I must go to court." "Oh, that's quite another affair, my child: don't you go so far as that; it is his place to come to court you!"

We do not know who "writ" the following parody, but he evidently writes with "considerable feeling:"

"Full many a bead of brightest gloss serene,
The clear transparent waves of whiskey bear;
Full many a man lies drunk unseen,
And wastes his vigor in the midnight air!"

"Can you tell me, my son, what a jury of inquest is?"

"A jury of inquest are a body of men what sots down on a dead man to find out whether he are dead fur sartin, or am only playing possum."

### ON THE NEGLECT OF MORAL SCIENCE.

It is the boast of the present age, that it is distinguished beyond any that has preceded, as an age of scientific improvement. Indeed, might we credit the self-complacent exultations which are breaking forth around us from almost every organ of public sentiment, we must be led to the conclusion that we really want but little of having reached the utmost limit of human knowledge; and that at no distant period, we shall be able to sit down satisfied, and

——"Nobly rest,
Unanxious for ourselves, and only wish,
As duteous sons, our fathers were more wise."

It is undoubtedly true, that in certain departments of science, whose importance to society cannot be denied, great proficiency has actually been made. But it is equally certain, that other branches of at least equal importance, have been and still are, most surprisingly neglected. There is a strong tendency in the public mind to form and false standard of utility; to regard nothing as truly valuable, which does not tend directly to replenish the store house or the cellar. And, strange to the spirit of the age! this only has been applied to science. Whatever has no immediate bearing upon the external circumstances—the physical condition of mankind, is studied with an intensity of interest. Here man can cheerfully

"Labor all their days, and labour hard,
And dying, sigh because they have done."

But all beyond this is regarded as of little worth. The study of the powers of man—more especially of his moral powers—of the relations which he sustains in the universe of being; in a word, of the nature, the endowments, and the destiny of the unseen mind, is neglected, as of no practical importance. How strange, how passing strange, that such views should become predominant in society where there is light and intelligence abundantly sufficient to detect their fallacy. It would seem but reasonable to expect, that man, under such circumstances, would rise above a grovelling devotion to mere physical pursuits and pleasures; and prompted by the "thirst of his immortal nature," would delight to study himself, and the sources of his happiness—to study the nature of virtue, and to admire her loveliness—to cultivate a relish for his being, and to cultivate a corresponding character. But the prevailing neglect of moral science, aside from its irrationality, is fraught with the most pernicious consequences. Some of its attendant evils it is proposed to notice.

And in the first place, we maintain that it exerts a most *degrading influence upon society.*—The character and feelings of mankind inevitably become assimilated to their pursuits. What then must the character of that community become, where the value of every pursuit is measured by the paltry standard of mercenary interest? where the highest wisdom is to know the road to wealth, and the most perfect rectitude to walk in it with undeviating steps;—where man neglects the study of his noblest powers—seeks not to understand the nature and the claims of virtue—has no eye to discern and no taste to relish the beauty of moral truth. Who does not see that under such circumstances, society must necessarily degenerate—that it must ultimately assume a character of cold, calculating, narrow-minded selfishness. It is asked, would you make every member of society mad with metaphysics, and bewildered with scholastic speculations? No! but we would have every man in the community *a true philosopher;* understanding perfectly his rank in the scale of beings, and anxious mainly to act worthy of himself. With a society whose members were of such a character, the ideal state of Plato could bear no comparison. But all approximation to such perfection is absolutely hopeless, while the spirit of the present age prevails.

The *degradation* of society, however, is not the greatest evil attendant on the neglect of moral science. It causes almost an incalculable *diminution of its happiness.* For, after all, it cannot be denied, that he whose views never rise above mere physical pursuits and pleasures, can never be a truly happy man. He knows only the poor enjoyments of a sordid earthly mind; and society composed of men of such a character, is not only debased, but must unavoidably be wretched. The wise of other times, on this subject, at least seem to have apprehensions far more just than those which prevail at the present day. The philosophers of the Academic school, for example, evidently regarded the study of moral science as of all pursuits the most exalting to human character, and the most conducive to human happiness. They saw the great mass of mankind totally ignorant of the true relations of their being. They saw them blinded, by this ignorance, mistaking the true nature of happiness, and the means of its attainment, and under the chafing influence of selfishness, and enslaved by debasing passions, dragging out a miserable existence, drinking only at the unsatisfying stream of sensual pleasure.—They saw further, that nothing could elevate them from such a degradation, but a knowledge of the principles and obligations of virtue, of their own spiritual nature, and the high conditions of their existence. Hence they applied themselves with the most laudable devotion to the study of these interesting topics. With only the aid of reason, it was indeed as if one should attempt to scan the heavens with unassisted vision. Yet their attainments were sufficient fully to demonstrate the correctness of their views of the dignity and utility of the "Divina Philosophia." How much, then, of the real welfare of society is sacrificed at the present day by what may, perhaps not incorrectly, be denominated the materialism of the age.—How much might the tide of human happiness be augmented if, with the assistance of that moral telescope with which heaven has furnished us, the doctrines of moral science were fully developed, and understood and applied throughout society.

From what has now been said, it will be seen that the prevailing disposition to undervalue moral science, so far as respects ourselves, throws a shade over the future prospects of our country.—We love to think of our national existence and prosperity as perpetual. Other nations have done the same, and yet where are they? And here we may discover the worm which has sapped the foundations of many a political fabric, and laid their pride and honor in the dust. Here we may see what is the cause, which those who are ignorant of its nature are wont to denominate the "tendency of nations to decay." There is no tendency

ey of nations to dissolution, save the tendency of their citizens to overlook or disregard those great moral principles, which are at once the basis and bulwark of society. Where these are unknown or unapplied, there indeed rottenness will sooner or later pervade the structure, till it totters to its irreparable downfall. Go—stand upon the site of Balbec or Palmyra, of Thebes or of Carthage, and tell us why desolation sits brooding in loneliness upon their ruins. Is it merely that decay is written upon the most durable achievement of human art? But many a column still rises amid the wreck of fallen grandeur, which although scathed, it may be, by the tempest of ages, is yet sufficiently perfect to demonstrate, that had the care of man continued to watch over it, it might for ages *yet* to *come* have bid defiance to the elements. No—it is not to the fact that man and his works are perishable that we are to attribute the sad catastrophe of nations. New generations successively spring up, as it were, from the dust of their fathers, and occupy the places and perpetuate the labors of those who have gone before them. It is to man's disregard of the great principles of his moral being—of the nature of the ties which connect him with his fellow men—and of the manner in which he is to answer the high purposes of his existence—it is to *this* that we are to ascribe the overthrow of empires, which for short periods have successively glittered on the pinnacle of glory. To *this* must it be attributed, that their citizens became the slaves of selfishness—of superstition, and of the most debasing vices. And is it at all surprising, that, with such a population, political bonds should have been rent asunder, and their power and splendor have passed away forever. In later times, even within the memory of the present generation, from the same cause, we have seen the principles of sound philosophy set aside and a nation, under the withering influence of Infidelity and Atheism, agitated by the throes and convulsions of a threatened dissolution.

But while we lament the practical materialism of the age, and attempt to point out its inauspicious consequences, let us not drop the subject here.—Let us for a moment change our ground; and consider briefly the results which would ensue, were a proper attention, throughout the community, bestowed upon moral science. Suppose, then, that every member of society should study well his moral nature, and should attain a thorough knowledge of his moral interests and relations; and suppose that our men of commanding genius, who mould by their writings the character of the age, were all possessed of the spirit exhibited by the great English Novelist, when he says, in concluding his admirable essays, "I shall never envy the honors which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if I can be numbered among those who have given ardor to virtue, and confidence to truth." And suppose that all the institutions of society were calculated to promote the highest welfare of man, as moral being. Can it be doubted that, under such circumstances, society would assume a more elevated and a happier aspect? We know, indeed, that no degree of knowledge, and no external influence, is of itself sufficient to compose the restlessness of human passions. But let such a state of things as has been supposed actually exist, and the blessing of Heaven would be its sure attendant. Then should we see *man rising* to the true dignity of his rational and immortal nature; and throwing off that falsely-affected dignity of which he now so vainly boasts. Then, instead of struggling through a life of unavailing toil, and almost unmitigated misery, tossed incessantly on the billows of interests and passion, we should see him attaining that "prize of virtue,"

"What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy."

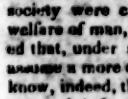
Then too would those hidden fires whose outbreakings have so often buried national existence in oblivion, be quenched forever; and the poet would no longer find occasion

"To meditate amongst decay—to trask
Fallen States and buried greatness."

And is this a mere imaginary state of unattainable perfection? No—it is what we ourselves as a nation may and must attain, if we are to escape that devouring vortex which has engulphed the most splendid political fabrics of former ages.—Only let public opinion on this subject be changed—let those authors, now so popular, who "lead to bewilder, and dazzle to blind," be supplanted by those whose aim it is to make us acquainted with the reality of things—with the true relations and object of our existence;—in a word, let us feel as we ought the importance of understanding and applying the principles of *Moral Science*, and we should witness a change in our character, condition, and prospects, of which we can now, with difficulty, form a just conception. We cannot penetrate the future; but "tempus omnia recludit."—And if ever the time shall arrive, when such a state of things as has been supposed shall exist among us, we may then with truth apply to ourselves the language of the poet:

"As breaks on the traveller faint and astray,
The bright and the balmy effulgence of morn,
So darkness and doubt are now flying away,
No longer we roam in conjecture forlorn,
See truth, love, and mercy, in triumph descending,
And nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom,
On the cold cheek of death, smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.


## Look Here!



THE undersigned having purchased of Pressly Ray his possessions in Randolph county, North Carolina, consisting of the

STORE, LANDS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,

Would hereby inform the public generally, that they will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on *Wednesday the 25th of March next*, (if not otherwise disposed of before that day,) ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 250 Acres, situated about fifteen miles west of Ashborough, directly on the great Stage Road leading from Raleigh to Salisbury, N. C.—on it is an excellent stand for a store, (with about 400 customers living convenient to it) and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment, with good Houses, Stables, &c. About $400 or $500 will be required on making a title—time will be given for the remainder.

We request those who wish to buy, to call and examine for themselves. Any person wishing further information will please call on Franklin Sullivan, who will be found on said premises at any day.

HAWKINS & COLTRANE.

Randolph co., Feb. 28, 1840. 27—ts

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. 27 y


## New-Jersey Contested Election.

### SPEECH

*Of Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, February 14, 1840.*

"The SPEAKER announced, that the first business in order was the Resolution reported from the Committee of Elections by Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman, asking the House to grant that Committee the privilege to have all printing done which it deemed necessary to facilitate the investigation of the New Jersey disputed election.

"The question pending when the Resolution was last under consideration, was the motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON to amend the proposition from the Committee, by authorizing that Committee to have printed all the evidence they had collected in relation to this election.

"MR. CAMPBELL said, he had been instructed by the Committee to accept the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Cave Johnson.)"

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON then offered the following Resolution as a substitute for his former proposition:

*Resolved*, That all the proceedings and papers before the Committee of Elections, in relation to the N. Jersey election, be reported to this House by the Committee, with a statement of the names of the individuals who received a majority of all the votes given at the election for members of the twenty-sixth Congress in that State, and that the same be printed for the use of the House, and the Committee have leave to have such other papers and documents in relation to other contested elections, pending before them, printed by the Public Printer of Congress.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose and said: It was a matter of some surprise to him, that the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson), when he had offered an amendment to the Resolution reported from the Committee of Elections, and when that amendment had just been accepted as a modification of that Resolution, should now shift his position, and offer for the consideration of this House a proposition so essentially different from the one he had first presented. Surely the gentleman is difficult to please. He first makes a proposition that all the papers in the possession of the Committee in relation to the New Jersey case, whether relevant or not to its merits, should be printed; and no sooner is his proposition accepted by the Committee as a modification of its own Resolution, than he calls for a report of the names of those who received the greatest number of votes, irrespective of irregularities in the conduct of the election, or of illegality in votes.

Mr. C. felt that the gentleman's amendment now presented, calling for the names of those who had received the greatest number of votes, made it incumbent upon him briefly to state, with the indulgence of the House, the reason why the Committee had not, ere this, reported on the New Jersey case; and in doing so, he would endeavor to confine himself to a detail of such facts, not already in the possession of the House, as were necessary to this explanation.

Previous to entering into an examination of the testimony submitted for its consideration, the Committee adopted certain Resolutions as the basis of its action, which, in his judgment, embodied the true principles of evidence applicable to the trial of this case. These resolutions were, in substance, as follows: That the credentials of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that they who hold them are entitled to their seats; but their correctness being questioned, upon the ground that all the votes polled were not counted, the Committee would proceed to inquire who had received the greatest number of votes. That all votes received by authorized officers, acting in conformity with law, were *prima facie* legal; but it being alleged that pluralities had been obtained by the admission of illegal votes, and by frauds perpetrated on the ballot-box, the Committee would receive evidence as to the truth of these allegations, and inquire who had received the greatest number of legal votes, polled in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the Laws of N. Jersey, and were, therefore, duly elected, and entitled to occupy, as members of the House of Representatives, the five contested seats from that State.

These Resolutions, looking to a plurality of *legal votes*, and constituting them the basis of its final action, were adopted by a considerable majority of the Committee. But we are now called upon by the gentleman from Tennessee to report to this House the names of those who received a majority of all the votes polled, irrespective *of frauds* in the conduct of the election, or of *illegality in the votes*.

After the adoption of the Resolutions just referred to, a mass of testimony was examined, which appearing inconclusive, under the circumstances of the case, as to who had received a plurality of the *legal* votes, the Committee, at the request of one of the parties, agreed to allow additional time for the procurement of testimony.

The time allowed was longer than Mr. C. thought was necessary—longer than, as a member of the Committee, he was disposed to grant, but it was agreed upon by a majority of the Committee, in opposition to his wishes; and although he felt strongly tempted as a choice of alternatives, to advocate a preliminary report, to be made immediately, upon such testimony as was before the committee, or upon such as could have been procured in a few days, under the power to send for persons and papers, he did not, upon the whole, think that a difference in opinion as to time, was sufficient justification for him to abandon the position which he had at first taken, to make but *one report* upon this subject, and that report should be upon *the merits of the election*.

Long, however, as is the time allowed, he doubted whether it was much longer than would be occupied in debate by this House upon a preliminary report made by a divided committee upon testimony insufficient to establish the fact, (not as to who had received a majority of votes, for that could be easily shown,) but as to who were duly elected. So that, in reality, this apparent procrastination may be the means of accelerating the final decision of this subject. For who can doubt, (continued Mr. C.) that had the committee made a divided report, stopping short of the merits of this election, we should have witnessed a revival of those scenes which so much distracted our deliberations in the early part of this session; and not improbably, after a long and excited discussion, the subject would again have been referred to the committee with instructions to report upon its merits—scenes which will not improbably be revived, if the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee should be adopted by the House.

There was but one of two courses for the committee to have pursued. The one was, to have made a preliminary report, as to who should occupy the contested seats until the election was decided on its merits; the other was, to suspend a report until after a full and thorough investigation, or such facts could be laid before the House as would enable it to come to a satisfactory and final conclusion upon the election.

Had the committee supposed that its duties were limited to collecting the returns, that had not been counted by the Governor and Privy Council, to the adding up and reporting who had received a majority of votes as was now proposed, a very short time, perhaps a single day, would have sufficed; but such were not its limited duties. The present contest, he conceived, went beyond the returns and involved the inquiry of who, under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, have been duly elected members of this House. No gentleman—not even the gentleman who moved the amendment—can deny that it is the voice of qualified voters only, expressed in conformity with law, that constitutes an election.

If the course adopted by the committee is destined to meet with the disapprobation of the House, said Mr. C., a full share of that disapprobation must rest upon me. When the committee was first organized, it stood eight to one in favor of a preliminary report—a true index of the House by which it had been created—four gentlemen members of the committee, being in favor of a report upon the credentials, which had already, by no very equivocal expression of opinion on the part of the House, been repudiated,—four being disposed to report upon the examination of the testimony before us, who had received a majority of votes. I alone, of all the members of the committee, was disposed from the first to go into the merits of the election; and whether for good or for evil, the latter course has at last received the sanction of the majority, and is that which has been adopted. Had the committee determined upon a preliminary report in the abstract, which it might easily have done, I would have endeavored in good faith to have carried out its views. And although I did not feel myself called on in committee to express my opinion of the basis on which such a report should be made, if made at all, I do not hesitate to say that had a preliminary report been determined upon, and it had been left to me to decide between adopting the Governor's credentials and the majority of votes, as indicated by the poll book, I would not have hesitated a moment to have preferred the latter. But in deciding, not on a question of returns only, but of election, who can doubt that it is the voice of qualified voters only that should be respected? It could never have been the intention of this House to limit the power of the Committee of Elections to the collection of returns—to the mere adding up of the votes. To deny to this committee the right to inquire into irregularities, or fraud, or illegalities, would be in effect to deprive the House of its constitutional power to judge of the election of its members, and to prostrate the elective franchise at the footstool of every petty and unprincipled manager of an election.

When the committee was first orgrnized, when eight, out of nine of its members were favorble to a preliminary report, it was urged from every side, with much force and eloquence, that great injustice would result by the exclusion of five-sixths of the representation of New Jersey from this hall, until, after a thorough and perhaps protracted investigation, we should have it in our power to lay before the House such facts as would enable it to come to a satisfactory decision as to who had been duly elected.

Sir, (said Mr. C.,) I admit to its fullest extent the magnitude of this injustice—injustice that cannot be exaggerated by any language in which it can be described, an injustice that I would most willingly avoid, though the exclusion, instead of being applicable to almost an entire State for weeks and months, were applicable only to a single district for a single hour. But is it not manifest to every gentleman, that with the difference of opinion that exists in this House, if the committee had made a divided report upon the question of returns only, the scenes which have already taken place in this hall would have been acted over again; that upon the same testimony, with very immaterial additions, which the House has already had before it, the same changes would have been rung, and perhaps the House have again declined to make any decision as to who were entitled to seats? In the mean time the investigation of the election would have been suspended, and the final decision upon its merits delayed.

It is certainly important that the people of every part of this Union should, at all times, be fully and fairly represented; and when they are not so, they do not enjoy an equality of privileges. But this is a great question of principle, unmixed with expediency, and he would ask whether the advantages of a representative Government, or the purity of the elective franchise, can be preserved by admitting gentlemen to seats in this House, who claim to be, but who may not in truth be, duly elected? Shall this House elect, out of doubtful claimants, the representatives of the people? Or, shall it confine itself to its constitutional right of deciding whom the people have elected? The former would be destructive of liberty, subversive of the Constitution, and an evil, at least as great as the exclusion of a portion of the Representatives from a State until all reasonable doubt is removed as to whether they were duly elected. Better it is that the voice of the people of any particular part of this Union should be silent for a short time in this hall, than that it should be falsely reflected by those who are not their chosen representatives.

Upon the principle here advanced, and which may appear to be somewhat startling, this House has, except in its organization, invariably acted. The position is this: when an election is involved in reasonable doubt, except in case of a sitting member, a sufficient investigation to remove the doubt, should precede the right of membership.—So far has this principle been carried, that instances are numerous in our cases of contested elections, when, it being found impracticable to decide with positive certainty who was duly elected, the seat has been declared vacant, and so remained until after a new election. No longer ago than the last Congress, the State of Mississippi was without a Representative for nearly an entire session, in consequence of a decision declaring the seats vacant. The case under consideration is a very unusual one, and there is not, in the annals of our contested elections, one precisely parallel to it. The case of Letcher and Moore, in the Twenty-third Congress, approaches nearer to it, in all its features, than any other, and affords a precedent directly in point as to the course pursued by the committee. Mr. Moore claimed a seat on imperfect credentials; Mr. Letcher upon the majority of votes, as indicated on the poll books. Neither of these gentlemen was admitted to a seat in the organization of the House, and the subject was referred to the Committee of Elections. The majority of votes upon which Letcher claimed a seat was clear and undisputed, acknowledged in the first paragraph of the report of the committee; and yet, instead of being admitted to his seat as soon as that fact was ascertained, the committee passed a resolution postponing the trial, and allowing time to obtain additional testimony to try the election on its merits. (Mr. C. here read from a volume on contested elections.) Thus, we see that notwithstanding Mr. Letcher claimed distinctly on the ground of an acknowledged majority of votes, the committee, instead of recommending that he be admitted to a seat, thought it incumbent upon them to investigate the ballot boxes. The result of the trial was unfortunate. It terminated in not admitting either gentleman, but in declaring the seat vacant, and sending the election back to the people.

Mr. C. said it would be uncandid in him not to acknowledge, that he felt some apprehension of a similar result in the present case; and this consideration had much weight with him as to the expediency of the postponement of this case for additional testimony.

That the people of New Jersey had made an election substantially in conformity with law, he had no doubt; and no honorable man, no patriot, no Jerseyman of proper principles, would endeavor to set that election aside. The people of that State had exercised one of their highest prerogatives in making the election; and if either set of claimants, for selfish, base, or unworthy purposes, would stifle the voice of that people, fairly expressed, they must be regarded as traitors to the Constitution—as enemies to the liberties of the people—as recreant to the principles of honor. Conduct so base could not fail to be unmasked; and they who, for selfish purposes, would attempt it, must sink abashed and confounded under the indignant scorn of that people whose liberties they would have violated, and whose rights they would have sacrificed. He had heard it suggested that such an attempt might be made; but he believed it not; for surely gentlemen selected as candidates by the rival parties of that gallant old State, as individuals to represent them in the national councils, cannot contemplate a design so flagrant—so contemptible.—The blood of the Revolution, so freely shed upon her battle fields, would rise in judgment against such a prostitution on the part of those who have been selected, not as the instruments to tear down, but as pillars to uphold their institutions, for which that blood was shed. But even if such an attempt is made, its accomplishment is rendered difficult, if not impossible, from the following consideration. It is well known that parties in that State are thoroughly organized—so much so, that it is known to what party almost every individual belongs; and for one, I repudiate the idea that the mere fact of proving an illegal vote, should be allowed to operate in favor of the party to which the individual giving it, belongs. In other words, the mere proving that an illegal voter voted, must leave a presumption that he voted for the party to which he belongs. However much, in some respects, an overweening devotion to party is to be deprecated, the spirit of party has, in many respects, a beneficial tendency; and among them is, that it excites watchfulness, and acts as a guard against attempted frauds, should such be attempted, in the conducting of an election.

He had heard it stated as an objection, that the procrastination of this trial on the part of the Committee of Elections, would be, indeed, that it was, mad for party purposes. He was at a loss to discover how it could thus be used. But to avoid the possibility of such a result, so far as he was concerned, he would take it upon himself to say, that there was evidence before the committee, received by it, as competent, though its sufficiency has not yet been passed upon, showing that the Governor's credentials were based on imperfect returns, and, that the gentlemen who claim, in opposition to these credentials, received a majority of the votes polled. If the committee had supposed that its duties were limited to the mere act of correcting the return, or to the adding up of votes polled, and reporting who had received a majority, without inquiring into illegalities or irregularities, that duty might have been performed, perhaps, in a single day. But that this was not the intention of the House, he thought was manifest from the following consideration, to which he would call the attention of gentlemen generally, and particularly the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee, who had offered this amendment. It is this: simultaneously with the reference of the papers on this subject, there was referred, by the House, to the committee a mass of depositions *impeaching the validity of the election held at certain townships, and the legality of numerous votes that had been received.* Will any gentleman say that it was not the duty of the committee to have examined these depositions, thus referred, previous to making their report? The very act of looking into these depositions impeaching the legality of votes, was in itself the *commencement of an investigation into the ballot boxes.* And would it not have been a perfect mockery to have made a partial, and stopped short of a thorough, investigation? The very reference of depositions impeaching the legality of votes, produced a necessity of examination before reporting, and was equal *to an express order from the House, that the ballot boxes should be investigated.*

But it may be said that the parties should have been ready for trial. This he admitted, was a strong argument, and in most cases where due notice of contest had been given, would be regarded by him as conclusive. But this was a very unusual case. Neither party admit that they are the contestors; and all know that neither was the sitting members. This was an obstacle to timely preparation; and the gentlemen who asked an extension of time for the procurement of additional testimony, alledged that it was not practicable for them to be prepared when this case was taken up. Taking this circumstance in connection with the fact that there is no regulation on the part of Congress for taking testimony in contested elections, and that there was no law in New Jersey at that time applicable to this case, the committee determined to postpone the decision of the question of ultimate right until a day certain; the parties employing the interval in the preparation of their testimony, and the committee expressly reserving the right to report the facts, with its opinions thereon, whenever it might judge it expedient to do so.

An investigation into the ballot-box was, at all times, an unpleasant and ungrateful task; and he was not surprised that high spirited gentlemen should object to traversing the country to search out illegal votes. But the importance of preserving purity in elections, overides all private considerations. The ballot-box lies at the foundation of our institutions. Preserve it pure, and you preserve the Government itself. Do not suffer the pure spirit of American liberty which is breathed throughout the ballot box to be contaminated by an amalgamation with foreign principles. Do not allow those who do not acknowledge our institutions, but who owe their allegiance to other Governments, to corrupt the sources of our own laws at the very foundation. He did not wish to be understood as making any allusion to either of the parties in the present case; for although but one of these had, to the best of his recollection, made allegations of illegal votes, yet in this, as in most other cases of highly excited election, it is not improbable that illegal votes have been received for both.

He could enumerate many evils attendant on the investigation of the ballot box, especially when the ballot is by secret voting; but all these objections sink into insignificance, when compared with the high and permanent importance of preserving our elections pure.

He would here merely allude to a circumstance that had taken place previous to the reference of this case, as indicative of the sense of the House at that time, as to what should be the course of the committee. To the resolution proposing the reference, there was an amendment offered instructing the committee, in substance, to make a report as to who should occupy seats until the election was decided on its merits. The mover of the resolutions distinctly refused to accept the amendment as a modification. The House did not adopt it, and the resolution passed in comprehensive terms, instructing the committee to inquire and report who were "entitled to occupy as Members of this House, the five contested seats."

Observing by the clock that the time had almost expired, allowed by the rules for the consideration of reports from committees, he would not trespass on the House longer than to express his thanks for the attention with which he had been heard, and to express his conviction that they whose claims are founded in justice, have but little to apprehend from a thorough investigation on this subject, but will ultimately take their seats in this Hall the unchallenged Representatives of the freemen of this State.

## CURRENT PRICES OF PRODUCE.

### SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 28, 1840.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, per lb. | 7½ | Flaxseed, | 65 a 75 |
| Bacon, | 8 a | Oats, | 35 a 37½ |
| Feathers, | 35 a 40 | Wheat, | 62½ |
| Beeswax, | 20 | Flour, per bbl. | [illegible] |
| Coffee, | 14 a 17 | Brandy, apple, | [illegible] |
| Sugar, | 10 a 12½ | do peach, | [illegible] |
| Iron, | 4½ a 6½ | Whiskey, | 45 a 50 |
| Lard, | 8 | Molasses, | 50 a 70 |
| Butter, | a 10 | Chickens, per doz. | 100 |
| Nails, | 8 a 10 | Eggs, do | a 6¼ |
| Corn, per bushel, | 40 a 45 | Salt, per bushel, | $1 27½ |

### FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 a 50 | Flaxseed, | $1 a $1 10 |
| do apple, | 37 a 42 | Lard, | 10 |
| Bacon, | 8 a 9 | Mackerel, | [illegible] |
| Beeswax, | a 25 | Molasses, | 33 a 34 |
| Butter, | 17 a 22 | Oats, | 40 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 13½ | Sugar, | 7a [illegible] |
| Cotton, | 6 a 8½ | Salt, bushel, | 80 a [illegible] |
| Corn, | 60 a 65 | sack, | $2 62½ a 2 75 |
| Flour, | $4 a $5 | Tallow, | 11 |
| Feathers, | 40 | Whiskey, | 30 a 35 |

### CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1840.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, | 5 a 8 | Lard, | 11 a 12½ |
| Bacon, | 11 a 12 | Molasses, | 40 a [illegible] |
| Butter, | 10 a 12½ | Oats, | 50 a 55 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 25 | Rice, (100 lbs.) | $5 a [illegible] |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 15 | Sugar, | 10 a 12½ |
| Flour, | $4 75 a 5 | Salt, (sack) | $3 25 a 3 50 |
| Feathers, | 45 a 50 | Tallow, | 12½ |


## Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the Public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other seminaries with entire satisfaction.

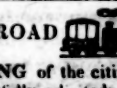
*Terms of Tuition.*—For beginners, per session of five months, $5 00
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography, and History, 10 00
The above, with the higher branches in the literary department, 12 50
Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00
Painting, 10 00

Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at $5 each.

N. B. The French Language is also taught, to those who desire it, by a gentleman who *is a native* of France. By Order of the Trustees.

T. L. COWAN, Chairman.

February 28, 1840. 27—r

RAIL ROAD  MEETING.

A MEETING of the citizens of Rowan county is respectfully solicited, on Tuesday of March Superior Court, at 12 M., at the Courthouse in Salisbury; when several addresses will be made on the subject of the "Fayetteville and Western R. Road." After which, books of subscription will be opened and an opportunity offered to every patriotic citizen to aid in this great enterprise.

February 21, 1840. 3w

## Boyd's Hotel,

(FORMERLY NORRIS'S,)

*Sign of the Buck—Corner of King & George St.,*

CHARLESTON, S. CAROLINA.

THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.,) informs his friends and others, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, and will do his best to please them. J. D. BOYD.

Charleston, Feb. 28, 1840. 27—3w

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. r

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. r

**Come and See!**—The Subscriber having on hand a large supply of Mahogany and other materials, and in his employ several good Workmen, is prepared to make to order all kinds of *Cabinet* and *Chair* work, from the plainest walnut job to the finest mahogany work. The greatest punctuality will be paid to all orders for work. Prices moderate. All kinds of produce, plank, and scantling taken in exchange for furniture. K. ELLIOTT.

A CARD.—The undersigned having permanently established himself in Mr. Elliott's employ, would be thankful for orders for mahogany work, and promises that all work done by him shall not be surpassed (in workmanship) by any other whatever.

Jan. 31, 1840. 8t C. H. DEJARNETT.

## NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

**Lever Watches,**

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

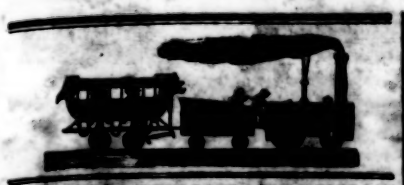
Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

## Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf




# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

## SALISBURY:

**Friday Morning, February 28, 1840.**


☞ The article commencing on the last column of our first page, headed "Neglect of Moral Science," is from the pen of Washington Irving. Our young friends all should read it attentively.

*New Jersey Contested Election.*—It will scarcely be necessary for us to point the reader's attention to the remarks of Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, on the New Jersey Contested Election, which we publish to-day.—That vexed question has consumed so much of the time of Congress, and withal involves principles of such momentous consequence to the permanency of our free institutions, that all eyes are directed to every developement in regard to it.

To throw additional light on the posture of this question before the Committee, we copy from the Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, the following, dated Feb. 14:

"This morning Mr Rives moved to suspend the rules in order that he might submit a motion to print the journal of the proceedings of the Committee of Elections; but what was the result? By an almost united Whig vote, the motion was rejected.

"What are men, who stand arraigned before the country for disrespect to the "broad seal of a sovereign State," to think of this?

"When they seek to obtain evidence of the state of facts in regard to the New Jersey election, which must and will show to every unprejudiced mind that it was the Whigs who, in fact, were treading down the Constitution, and not the party accused, what is the part acted by that immaculate party? Why, they are denied the privileges that our laws allow a highway robber. The evidence is to be suppressed, or such garbled portions as the accusers please to submit, are to be laid before their triers.

"It has been established beyond contradiction, in the investigation by the Committee of Elections, that Governor Pennington's broad seal bore testimony to a falsehood, palpable and manifest; and, what is worse than all, that it was a notorious fact throughout New Jersey, at and before the time of affixing the seal of State, that Dickerson, Vroom, &c., had received a majority of the votes cast at the election. And yet, sir, the Republican members of Congress are denounced by every Whig paper in the land, for having insisted that palpable truth was of higher and holier import than a batch of wax, "a broad seal," betokening that to be true which they know to be false."

### GEN. HARRISON IN OHIO.

We need no better assurance of what a public man's sympathies and sentiments are, than to be made acquainted with those by whom he is counselled and supported. This is a pretty unerring guide for the people, in selecting candidates on whom to bestow their suffrages.

Whenever we discover the advocates and apologists of the old federal administration of John Adams making themselves busy in promoting the cause of a particular candidate, we may set it down as a pretty sure indication, that that candidate neither cherishes feelings nor holds principles in harmony with the *Republicans* of our day. And the same rule holds good in regard to all leading topics of National or State interest.

We perceive the Harrison papers are publishing with avidity the speech of Judge Burnett, in favor of the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. Judge Burnett is a man of talents, but is an avowed federalist of the Alien and Sedition law stamp, and boasts of his federalism yet; the inference is strong, therefore, that Gen. Harrison must entertain federal sentiments, or else this high-minded and consistent federalist and his friends, would not defend and support him so zealously.

It now appears that the Abolitionists and Abolition papers in Ohio, Gen. Harrison's own State, are coming out warmly in his defence, and advocating his claims to the Presidency. Now, what is the inference to be drawn from this fact? Why, naturally and irresistibly, that Gen. Harrison is "a good enough Abolitionist" for them.

FROM THE OHIO STATESMAN.

As a proof of what is going on in Ohio, we will state that the *Elyria Atlas*—the *New Lisbon Aurora*—the *Xenia Free Press*, all abolition papers, have within a few days hoisted the Harrison flag, but omit the name of any Vice President. They dare not put up Tyler, but go the electoral ticket that will vote for him.

In addition to this, the Philanthropist of Cincinnati, (another Abolition paper,) of the 4th instant, has more than three columns for the purpose of making General Harrison what he should be for the support of the Abolitionists, and proving by Harrison's own showing that he was an Abolitionist many years ago and belonged to a society as early as the 18th year of his age. The object of these things cannot be mistaken. Let the friends of the Union, therefore, be up and doing in time.—This question must be met openly, firmly and without delay.

### VIOLENCE OF PARTIZANS.

It is a well settled axiom, that a desperate cause requires desperate expedients to sustain it. Where the principles held, and the measures proposed by a party, are sound and salutary, reason, argument and moderation, are much better calculated to inculcate the one and conciliate friends for the other, than a course marked by violence and denunciation. Indeed, we can scarcely have a better criterion by which to estimate the justness of a cause, than the temper and the *morals* that may be manifested by those who are its advocates.

Dissenting, in some things, from the measures of both the great political parties that are now "pitted" against each other throughout the country; and desiring to advocate those principles and sustain those measures that served as the rallying point in the days of those primitive and pure *Republicans*, Thomas Jefferson, George Clinton, and Elbridge Gerry;—we have striven to make the "Western Carolinian" a *republican intelligencer*,—a disseminator of "*facts* for the people," and not a partizan vehicle of abuse and misrepresentation of those who may differ from us in regard to men and measures.

Nor shall we be driven from the propriety of our course by the violent invectives, the ribald jests, or the scurrilous *epithets* of those prints in this State, who advocate the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and whose *habit* it is to assail us. The calling of *harsh names* is a braggart's argument, as it is a fish-woman's defence; it is derogatory to the character of a respectable Newspaper. We must beg, therefore, to decline bandying hard words with those Editors who are so regardless of the dignity of their calling, as habitually to indulge in language so offensive to good taste, so violative of the common courtesies of life, and so repugnant to the moral sense of a religious community. When attacked with *such* weapons, we must be permitted to pass by the assailants "on the other side;"—we have'nt the right sort of *ammunition* to exchange shots with *such* enemies; a contest with them would be a bootless one to us; for as often as we might prostrate them at our feet, we should come out of the fight *covered with mud*, while our antagonists would be but *wallowing in their congenial element!*

Believing that Gen. Harrison does not combine the requisite qualifications, as well natural as acquired,—that he is not sufficiently imbued with those cardinal doctrines of *Republicanism*, nor possessed of those enlarged and liberal views of national policy that are all essential to make him either a *safe* President for the South, or a *judicious* one for any portion of the Confederacy,—he is not *our* choice, and, as we verily believe, is *not* the choice of the real Republicans of a single State in the South. Nor do we believe, with the present lights before us, that he can possibly obtain the electoral vote of any of those States. Such are our honest convictions, founded on a careful observation of the "movement of the political waters" in the South.

And we moreover suspect, that the shrewd and "knowing ones" among the supporters of Harrison do not, in reality, believe themselves that their candidate can be elected. And as a desperate cause begets a like spirit in those who may have espoused it, we, in this way, account for the violence of manner, the perfect recklessness, indeed, with which many of them carry on the contest. We have been really pained to see that *some* of the Harrison partizans do not even stop at a violation of all the proprieties of a peaceful community, nor at a *desecration of the Sabbath day*, in their outbreaks of frantic zeal for their cause and candidate.

As a specimen of the character of *some* of the federal supporters of Gen. Harrison, we have extracted below, a few sentences from an article in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, of the 18th instant, giving an account of the doings of a Convention of Harrisonites, assembled in that town on *Sunday* and Monday, the 16th and 17th instant:

FROM THE KNOXVILLE ARGUS.

On the Sabbath day preceding the day of the meeting of the Convention, a large party of whigs, who were clothed with the dignified character of delegates of the people, entered the town of Knoxville, with a *red flannel petticoat* flying, as the insignia of their candidate for the Presidency, and passed through the streets, *whooping and hallooing* like wild bacchanals, as if just proceeding from a debauch, or as if they were dismissed from the Eleusinian mysteries. This was done, we say, on the holy Sabbath—in the principal town of East Tennessee—in the very sight of churches dedicated to the worship of the ever-living and true God. We ask, and we put the question with great reliance upon the high moral feeling of our countrymen, whether the blessing of the Almighty can follow such a party!—whether they are the men to whom to commit the destinies of this nation!—whether they are the men who ought to be trusted to set an example to the rising generation! What says the Christian!—what says the lover of order!—what do the patriots of this land say—this land of Bibles—where to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is a part of the law of the land! It is an outrage for which the Christian and patriotic public will hold them solemnly responsible, and they will banish them forever from their confidence.

But the scene does not stop here. During the nights of the days of their Convention, the whig delegates commenced a debauch—a public and wanton debauch—that could not be exceeded in infamy in the vilest stews and purlieus of London and Paris. A mob of such spirits assembled in front of the Post-Office, because it was kept by a Democrat, and in front of the Democratic Printing Office, and threatened their immediate destruction. This is the spirit of the aristocracy of this land—of the genuine federalism of '98—which would rule by force if they cannot by popular suffrage.

We appeal to the freemen of Tennessee—to every lover of order—to every christian—to put these things down—to pass their sentence of condemnation on this sacrilegious party. Let the followers of Harrison feel and see this, and bow their heads in shame.

### "CONVINCED AGAINST THEIR WILL."

We have in another place expressed an opinion, that the "knowing ones" among the Harrisonites do not themselves really *believe* their candidate can be elected President of the United States. It is their policy, however, to hold out such an idea—to keep up the delusion—in order that an organization may be preserved among the federalists, by the application of party trammels.

Among the numerous evidences that go to sustain this opinion, we will now cite a case from the Cleveland Herald, a leading whig paper in Gen. Harrison's own State:

Up to 1838, the whigs had for several years held a majority in Ohio; the contest in that year was a very animated one; and, with the hope of adding strength to their party, they rallied around a "Harrison" banner, (although the General was not a candidate for any office) and seized upon his *name* as a battle-cry to urge on their followers.—In despite of all these clap-trap expedients, however, the Republicans were triumphant throughout the State—having elected their Governor, a majority of Representatives to Congress, and majorities in both Houses of the Legislature.

Among other causes assigned by the whigs for their mortifying defeat, was the *unpopularity of Gen. Harrison's name*, of which they had made such free use during the election. So well satisfied was the Cleveland Herald that this circumstance had had a blighting influence on their cause, that when Gen. Harrison's name came to be mentioned in connexion with the Presidency, that paper scouted the idea of bringing him forward, and remarked:

"We do not believe he can carry Ohio, *for he is in effect defeated here now.* His name was the only name presented or urged. He has himself been engaged in the campaign, *harranguing down whig majorities.*"

Yet, notwithstanding the Herald thus attributes the defeat and disaster of its party in 1838, to the paralyzing influence of Gen. Harrison's name, *in his own State*, the Editor is now whipped into the traces by the nomination at Harrisburg, and is made to write down its nominee (who only one year before, is accused of being "in effect defeated here now,") as a wonderfully popular man, and a marvellously suitable person for President of these United States! Hear what the Herald *now* says, since the party shackles have been slapped upon it:

"In the country around, the nominations (of Harrison and Tyler) are well received. The farmers know Gen. Harrison—appreciate his inflexible honesty and unrewarded public services in the field and in the early government of the West. He is one from among them—a tried, faithful, brave, patriotic, and venerable man."

Now we should like to know what new light has burst upon the Editor's vision—what latent trait has been developed in the character of Gen. Harrison since 1838, that induces the Herald to give him so widely different a reputation *now* from what it did *then!* He has undoubtedly grown older and *more* superannuated, which certainly cannot *add* to his qualifications for the Presidency. Or can it be, that a nomination by the Conventicle at Harrisburg, has operated like a magic wand, to re-invigorate the old gentleman, and invest him with new qualities of mind, and secure for him a kind of "intuitive" or *impromptu* popularity?

But the plain English of the matter is, that all these praises of Gen. Harrison which we see in the federal presses, is the stalest "puffing" that was ever bestowed upon a bad actor upon the boards of a theatre. It is a forced business with many of the whig Editors; Mr. Clay having been their *choice*—and their only *real* "*choice*"—they have been "wrung" into the support of old Gen. Harrison much *against their will*. Thousands of the PEOPLE among the Southern whigs, however, can never be forced to swallow the "pill;" and the consequence will, in all likelihood, be, that Gen. Harrison will not obtain the electoral vote of a single Southern State.

### GEN. HARRISON'S "POPULARITY."

You have doubtless all heard, gentle readers, of people's "whistling to keep their courage up:"—Well, it is for the same reason that politicians, when they may have espoused a bad cause, and become dubious of sustaining it—when they are cast down, disheartened, and begin to despair of success—resort to the trickery of raising a shout of triumph, in order to afford a momentary (although delusive) encouragement to their followers to persevere, just as a blast from the bugle inspires veteran soldiers with an enthusiasm that urges them into the jaws of disaster and death.

An Editorial scrap in the "Raleigh Register" of the 18th inst., affords as complete an exemplification of the truth of the above remarks, as we ever recollect to have met with. In speaking of the election of Thomas W. Gilmer (who, we perceive, is called "a State Rights Whig Nullifier") as Governor of Virginia, which event the Register attributes to a "Harrison influence," the Editor bursts forth, with a sepulchral shout, in this wise:

"*The way it Works.*—From North to South, from East to West, the nomination of General Harrison has been responded to with an enthusiastic shout, which has made the "welkin ring." The hearts of the people, in unison with their voices, welcome him as their choice and their hope."

The *columns* of extracts we have *heretofore* published from "Whig" papers, in which the nomination of Harrison is not only dissented from, but *deplored* as destructive to the whig cause in the South, is doubtless amply sufficient to satisfy every one who is observant of passing events, that the above burst of eloquence from the Register, is nothing more than a battle-cry of encouragement to its followers in a hopeless cause—a mere *ruse de guerre*, to cheat both friend and foe, with the shout of victory! in the midst of defeat.

But we have still further evidence of the disappointment and oppugnation of the Whigs, to the (to them) disastrous nomination of Gen. Harrison; *vide* the following:

### "WHIG UNANIMITY"—*AGAIN.*

FROM THE APALACHICOLA (FLORIDA) GAZETTE.

"The nomination of Gen. Harrison by the Convention at Harrisburg, as President of the United States, seems to be very coolly received by the Whigs throughout the Union. We greatly dislike Mr. Van Buren; we have little respect for his talents; none for his honesty; and there are a dozen men in the country, whose nomination by the Whigs we would have hailed with great pleasure. Webster, Clay, Rives and a long list of others, whose election we would greatly have preferred to that of Mr. Van Buren. But, as to sailing under the flag of *Granny* Harrison—never! We shall cut loose from the Whig party and set up for ourselves, if they cannot find a better leader than *Granny* Harrison."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The foregoing article, from a "Whig" paper, reminds me of the complaints of the Harrisonites, that the term "Granny" has been applied to their candidate by the Republicans, in order to disparage his claims to the Presidency. But the *knowing ones* know very well that their "Hero" *earned* the appellation some thirty years before he was ever dreamed of for the Presidency.

All who are acquainted with the circumstances of the battle of Tippecanoe, will recollect that the American troops under Gen. Harrison on that memorable occasion, came near being destroyed by the treacherous artifices of the Indians, owing to a want of foresight and caution on the part of Gen. Harrison. Cunningly *pretending* that they were anxious to make peace and be friendly, the Indians threw Gen. Harrison completely off his guard; they volunteered to point out to him a good location for his encampment, and he suffered them to conduct him to a spot with a thick swamp on one side, and not very clear ground on the other; here it was that Gen. Harrison permitted the Indian spies to *put him and his troops to bed!* In the mean time the Indians had concealed themselves in ambush; and, at the dead of night, rushed on the camp with horrid yells, wielding their weapons of destruction with deadly aim. So complete was the surprize, that many of the officers rallied their men in their night-clothes; and it is related that one of the field officers actually rushed on the savages without his breeches: Harrison himself, although in the securest position of the camp, had barely time to draw his small clothes on. After the brave Col. Davies, and some of the best officers and men of the army, had been sacrificed by this blunder of their commander, the whites succeeded in driving the savages back.

When the news of this Tippecanoe "victory" reached Ohio, it is related that certain ladies of that State voted Gen. Harrison a "flannel petticoat, stuffed with goose-feathers!" as a reward for the *valor, military skill*, and great *foresight* displayed by him on that occasion!! Whether or not the General ever received the article, this deponent saith not: But this much he *believes*, that a petticoat would *become* the "Hero of Tippecanoe" much better than the Presidential chair.

OHIO.

Joseph Powell has been declared a candidate for Congress in the Greenville District, S. C. Gen. Thompson, the present member, declines a re-election. We have not learned what are Mr. Powell's politics.

## Editorial Diary.

*Casualty.*—Mr. Thomas Moore, a youth of about 17 years of age, was killed in this County, on the evening of the 25th instant, under the following circumstances:

He, in company with several of his neighbors, was at a log-rolling, and while in the act of felling a tree, a limb struck his axe with which he was chopping, caused it to penetrate his back, and by this wound he died in a short time.

*Reminiscences.*—All know that the Federalists were all for J. Q. Adams, and the Republicans for Jackson in the contest of 1828: *Now*, nearly every politician, and every press, (if they take either side) that supported Adams in 1828, go for Harrison. This fact cannot be denied, and should weigh much with the old Jackson Republicans.

*Signs.*—Poulson's Advertiser, Philadelphia, the Baltimore Chronicle, the Columbia Telescope, the Cincinnati Republican, and several other papers of less note, have been discontinued *for want of patronage to keep them up.* They were all *Harrison papers.* Well may the Harrison papers that are left behind to mourn the early departure of their friends, become somewhat bombastic in regard to their candidate's prospects, for every *prop* that falls down makes the load heavier.

*The late Gen. Hayne.*—The 13th inst. was a great and solemn day in Charleston. On that day, General George McDuffie delivered a Eulogy on the life and character of the late Gen. ROBERT Y. HAYNE. The *Courier* of the 14th says—"The civil and military display was an imposing spectacle—our community uniting, without distinction of party, in the grateful office of mingling the cypress and the laurel on the tomb of the lamented Hayne." "During the procession (which was immensely large) minute guns were fired from the South Bay Battery, the Banks and Stores were closed, and the colors of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half mast." After reaching the church, and the offering up of prayer, the following beautiful anthem was sung:

Thou'rt gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Savior has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom.

Thou'rt gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the Savior hath died.

Thou'rt gone to the grave—and its mansion forsaking,
Perchance thy weak spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of Heaven beam'd bright on thy waking,
And the sound thou did'st hear was the Seraphim's song.

Thou'rt gone to the grave...but we will not deplore thee,
Since God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
"He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,"
"And death hath no sting since the Savior hath died."

The *Courier* continues: "The Orator then arose and pronounced a noble and eloquent Eulogy on the character, virtues, and services of the illustrious deceased, embracing his biography, even from his birth and boyish days, and through his brilliant and sublemished career of manhood to the sudden and lamented close, in the faithful and able discharge of responsible public duties, and in the highest and palmiest state of his fame and usefulness, in an unlooked and a stranger grave."

*Next Governor.*—The Hon. John P. Richardson, the Hon. David Johnson, and the Hon. James H. Hammond have been named in the South Carolina papers for the office of Governor of that State at the next election by the Legislature. The popular voice seems to point to Mr. Richardson, as the favorite.

*The Difference.*—The Pendleton Messenger says:—"When an *individual* suspends, or ceases to pay his debts, they draw interest until he resumes, and he escapes well if he does not pay cost also; but when a *Bank* refuses to redeem its notes, the holder of them, instead of receiving interest, must submit to a discount in getting them off his hands." And, it may be added, if he dares to complain of this robbery, he is forthwith denounced as a "Loco Foco," an "Agrarian," a "Tory," or some such ugly name.

The Tuscumbia *North Alabamian*, of the 15th inst., says: "Common negro fellows were sold in this place, on Monday last, at public auction, as high as from *twelve* to *fourteen hundred dollars*....on a credit of one year. Does this indicate 'hard' or 'soft' times?" Why, we think it "indicates" clearly, that your cititizens have not "learned *wisdom* by *experience*."

*Death of the Mexican Minister.*—Francisco Pizaro Martinez, Mexican Minister to the United States, died at Georgetown, D. C., on the 9th instant.

*Hamburg Rail Road.*—By the semi-annual Report of the President to the Stockholders of the Hamburg, S. C., Rail Road, we learn that the income for the six months ending on the 29th December last, clear of all expenses, was $62,256 86.

### WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Washington City, to the Editors of this paper, dated February 20, 1840.

"I have occasionally seen the Western Carolinian, and think you deserve the thanks of every Southern man, for the spirit and ability with which you defend Southern rights; particularly for your vigilance on the subject of Abolition. Unfortunately for truth, many of the Southern papers do not speak out as plain against the Abolitionists as they ought to do. The Democratic papers are too much taken up with the Sub-Treasury, and the Whig papers are afraid to say much against the fanatics, lest they injure Gen. Harrison, and so, between them, the people are kept in ignorance of the full extent and design of the Abolitionists.—With all your care and attention to the subject, I presume that you do not fully comprehend that party. You are right in saying that Gen. Harrison was brought out by Abolition influence, and may therefore be considered as the Abolition candidate. But let me tell you, that *all* the Abolitionists are not for Harrison, nor are they for Van Buren. You must understand that there is a division among the Abolitionists. One party is for holding on, and acting with the Whigs, in the coming election, and thus by con-joint action defeat Van Buren. The other party is for getting up a candidate of their own, and setting up for themselves; they say they cannot go for Tyler, as Vice President, he being a slave-holder, and that old Harrison, though no slave-holder, is not worthy of their support on other accounts. Feelings are running high between the two divisions of the fanatics, and until lately it was believed that they would all settle down for Harrison; but within a few weeks, the friends of seperate organization seem to be carrying every thing before them, and it is now my candid opinion that the great body of the Abolitionists will go for starting a candidate of their own. A few days ago, a very large convention of these people from various Counties, in the State of New York, was held at Arcade, at which they passed Resolutions denouncing Van Buren, and also Harrison, and have called a general Convention, to be held at Albany about the first of April, *for the express purpose of nominating Candidates of their own for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency.* If this move be pretty generally responded to, as I think it will, why Harrison will be dropped between two stools; and will stand no chance of getting even two States in the Union. His only chance of carrying the non-slave holding States was by a union between the Abolitionists and the Whigs, and if the Abolitionists now desert the Whigs, and set up their own man, terrible will be the defeat of the Whigs; for be it known, that the Abolitionists boast that they can muster at least 100,000 votes of their own party. Now take them away from Harrison, and he will be overwhelmed every where. Wait then until the general Convention of Abolitionists takes place at Albany, and if they then start their own candidate, you will hear but little more of Harrison; even the Whigs of the North will drop him, and perhaps rally on the Abolition man whoever he may be. As to the Whigs of the South, they will hardly do it, perhaps they will rally on Gen. Scott, as they appear to have taken a liking for "Hannes" of late.

I wish the people of the South could but understand the designs and purposes of the Abolitionists. It is not merely, to turn the slaves loose on the country, but, they also insist that they shall be placed on an equality with the whites in every particular—shall vote, be allowed to be witnesses against white men, serve on juries, be elected to offices, and to the Legislature and Congress, and *intermarry* with the whites! I have now lying before me, while I am writing this letter, the proceedings of a large Abolition meeting, held in the State-House in Boston, on January 22d., the Legislature having granted the use of the Hall for the meeting. I will give you an extract or two, from the speech of one of the leaders—that you may understand the matter.—I will merely observe, that there is an old law in Massachusetts, as in North Carolina, which prohibits the intermarriage of the *whites* with the *blacks.* The Abolitionists are determined to have this law repealed, so that *black* and *white* may intermarry at pleasure.—Garrison, one of the leaders, speaking of what they ask of the Legislature, says: "They (the Abolitionists) ask that the anti-republican, and anti-Christian marriage law, which now disgraces our statue book, may be swept away. They ask, for the repeal of these statutes by which men are stigmatized and insulted on account of their complexion." "They (the Abolitionists) demand that those laws shall be repealed which say to man—dare not select a companion in life, the shades of whose complexion varies from your own, for we will *punish* you for doing so."

"They say,—let those in love with each other, ask each *other's* consent to unite their destinies in wedlock," &c. But few of the Southern people know the extent of the Abolitionists. It was stated in the meeting at Boston above referred to, that there are now *two thousand* Abolition Societies in the non-slaveholding States, that there is at least *two hundred thousand* members in those societies—and I see it stated in another place, that there are at least *one hundred thousand* abolition voters. Now, it was evidently with the view of getting these votes, that the high minded and talented Henry Clay was shoved aside, and that worn-out old man, Gen. Harrison, was brought forward. That the whigs at the North should go into this arrangement, was natural enough, for we see that they are acting with the Abolitionists in other matters besides this; but that the Southern Whigs should be willing to fall in, and co-operate with a set of men who are constantly abusing the South, and who go for overturning Southern rights and Institutions, to one is a subject of no little surprize. I believe no intelligent man here pretends to think that Gen. Harrison can, in any event, get the votes of a single Southern State; why, therefore, should the Southern whigs be casting themselves with the mad crew at the North, and thus weakening their own position without even the hope of success. How much wiser have the Whigs of Alabama and Georgia acted! They wash their hands of the scrape, stand off, and say—we have no part or lot in this affair.

*St. Louis Exchange Destroyed!—Fire Raging!*—The St. Louis Exchange, with its magnificent dome—cost $1,700,000, is, at the hour we write, one mass of ruins. The fire broke out this morning at 4½ o'clock, in the 5th story, from the sparks escaping through a cracked chimney. The keeper of the Hotel had been shown this flaw in the chimney, it is said, some days ago.

The fire is still raging—the surrounding buildings have caught, and there is no telling where the flames will be arrested. Particulars hereafter.—*New Orleans True American, of Feb.* 11.

*Horrid Catastrophe.*—On Friday night the 24th of January, about 7 o'clock, the dwelling house of Miss Patsy Ward, near Windsor, Bertie County, was consumed by fire, together with all its inmates, consisting of an elderly lady, three children, and Miss Ward herself. The fire was not discovered until it had progressed so far as to render the efforts made to extinguish it, or save the inhabitants, unavailing. Two sons of the elderly lady reached the scene only in time to see their only parent buried beneath the mass of burning timber. No person lived nearer than a quarter of a mile of the scene, and none arrived in time to hear a groan or cry of distress from the burning inmates. After the fire had burned out, the consumed bones, supposed to be of Mrs. Ward and three children, were found among the ashes congregated together. It was indeed an awful sight—a scene so awful, I hope never to witness again! The whole matter is a mystery—how the house took fire—that no one of the inmates should have escaped—and, more than all, that they should not have been aroused by the flames; for, from the position in which their ashes were found after the fire, they must either have perished while sleeping, or have been confined in the house beyond the possibility of escape.

A suspicion, daily gaining ground, is entertained in the community, that the house was set on fire, and the inmates either murdered or secured within by violence by an incendiary, to prevent the possibility of detection.—*Edenton Sentinel.*

### UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Cabarrus County, on Thursday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. James E. Morrison, Mr. JACOB SHULLBERINGER, of this County, to Miss MARY ANN FURR, daughter of the late John Furr, Esq., of Cabarrus County.

In this County, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Mr. JOHN McNEELY, of Missouri, to Miss JANE MILLER, of this County.

In the County, on the 13th instant, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. ISAAC MILLER to Miss TEMPY RUSH, of Davidson County.

In Iredell county, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. B. Arey, Mr. HUGH PLYLER to Miss CATHARINE BERRINGER.

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Statesville, N. C, on the morning of the 16th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Majr. William F. and Eliza Steele.

[The lines accompanying the above shall appear in our next paper.]

In Bastrop County, Texas, on the 5th of Sept., 1839, WILLIAM S. HADEN, son of Billy D. Haden, of Davie County, N. C., aged 24 years. Mr. Haden was raised in the adjoining County of Davie, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He has left an aged father and several brothers and sisters to mourn his early exit. Mr. Haden fell a victim to disease, in a far distant land, "a stranger among strangers."


FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 28, 1840.

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at
Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Jacob Winecoff & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. It is earnestly requested, that all those indebted to the firm, by book account, will make settlement by cash or note, before the first day of April next, as it is desirable to have as speedy a close as possible of all the accounts. Jacob Winecoff is fully authorized to grant discharges for the firm.
Mill Hill, Cabarrus co., Feb. 14, 1840.

N. B. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of J. & R. Winecoff, who solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former concern—as they will endeavor to merit favor by strict attention to their business and low prices.
JACOB WINECOFF,
RANSOM WINECOFF.
February 28, 1840. 27—3w

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
September 20, 1839. tf.

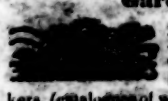
## C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

## A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. F

### Garden Seeds.



A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

*LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED*

## OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

### Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840. F

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840. F

FINE NORTHERN

## *Barouches,*

BUGGIES & SULKIES,
All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

### Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

NOTICE.—To those who apply immediately, I will sell a part of my splendid crop of Morus Multicaulis Trees, at the very low price of *half a cent* by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain, to those who will examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the silk culture. Repeated trials have fairly shown, that more than the trees will cost can be realized the first year by making silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of Trees will rise this spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers, and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My Trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth many who saw them last summer can testify.

Applications made at this place, or at my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.
R. H. MORRISON.
Davidson College, Feb. 14, 1840. 3w

NOTICE.—The subscriber having, at February Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William F. Anderson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those holding claims against the same, are required to present them, legally vouched within the limit of the law, for payment, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.
RO. N. FLEMING, Ex'r.
February 14, 1840. 25—3w

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any Information relative to the heirs of Mr. Thomas Ballard, who formerly lived near Princes Anne, Somerset co'y., Eastern-shore, Maryland, will be gladly received. He removed, about 1775, to Windsor, N. C., and there married. His descendants are now living either in that State, So. Carolina, Georgia, or Kentucky. Any communication respecting them, addressed to C. D. Prince, Fredericktown, Calvert co., Md., will be gladly received and promptly attended to. [Feb. 14.

### The thoro' bred Horse, *LATH,*

WILL Stand the present Season at my stable in Salisbury—commencing this day and ending the 20th of June next. For Pedigree, &c., see handbills. R. W. LONG.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will find Lath always at home, as he will not be removed, under any circumstances, from his stable in Salisbury during the Season. R. W. L.
February 21, 1840. F

### HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 12, 1840.

*Attention, Officers of the 64th Regiment!*

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your subalterns, with Side Arms, for Drill; and, on Friday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs, for review and inspection.

By order of Major Gen'l. B. M. Edney, of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.
R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.
J. M. Brown, Adj't.

## Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of Company muster.

By Order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840. 4t

## Great Western Stage Line,

*FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.*

### Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 9, 1840. tf

## *Book Bindery.*

**WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,**

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

### Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.
WILLIAM OTRICH.
Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. F

### Administrators' Sale.

WILL be Sold, at the late residence of Mrs. Margaret Butner, deceasd, *on Thursday the 5th of March next*, all the property belonging to the estate of said decedent, as follows:

**ONE NEGRO MAN;**
**TWO HEAD *of* HORSES;**
**Seven or eight head of Cattle;**
*Some Sheep, and a large Stock of Hogs;*
ONE WAGON *and* GEARING, *and* A WIND MILL;
**FARMING TOOLS;**
**A Quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder;**
A LARGE AMOUNT *of* HOUSE-HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here.

*Terms of Sale*—Twelve months credit, purchaser giving bond and approved securety.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is sold.

DAVID MILLER,
ISAAC KEISTLER, } Admrs.
Rowan co., Feb. 4, 1840. 25—3w

THE Merchants and public in general are informed that the Lexington Manufacturing Company have now their Power Looms in successful operation, and are making

**SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS**

of a very superior quality, which they are selling very low. J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 14, 1840. 3t.

### MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, on commission, between fifteen and twenty thousand genuine buds of the Morus Multicaulis—terms very low. Apply to
F. R. ROUECHE.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. 3w

### Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*
SIMEON HELICK.
December 6, 1839. tf

## More Good Things
## JUST RECEIVED,
## AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

### MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

| | |
|---|---|
| Sardines, | Lemons, |
| Herrings, | Pine Apples, |
| Codfish, | Bananas, |
| Mackarel, | Malaga Grapes, |
| Cheese, | Hyson Tea, |
| All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts, | Powder and Shot, |
| | London Mustard, |
| | " Porter, |
| Anchois, | English Walnuts, |
| First rate Oysters, | Cocoa Nuts, |
| Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice, | Figs, |
| | Hazle Nuts, |
| Spanish Cigars—best, | Albany Ale, |
| Chewing and smoking Tobacco, | Newark Cider, |
| | Essence of Cinnamon, |
| | " Mint, |
| Starch, | " Cloves, |
| Soap, | All kinds of Cordials, |
| Molasses, | All kinds of Wines, |
| Brown and Loaf Sugar, | All kinds of Liquors, |
| Coffee, | All of the best quality and latest importations; |
| Raisins, | |
| Almonds, | |
| Oranges, | |

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

**GOODS:**

737 pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16 " Apron Checks;
26 " Bed Ticking;
40 " black and colored Cambrick;
120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34 pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23 " red and green Flannels;
167 twilled and duffle Blankets;
25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44 " black and colored Merinoes;
416 " Fancy Prints;
18 " grey and blue mixed Settinetts;
350 Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6 pieces Net-Anker Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been. J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

### Just Received, and for Sale,

*Wholesale or Retail,*

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
20 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,
By J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

### Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

**SUPERIOR IRON,**

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

### CRESS & BOGER

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:
Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Net Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.
July 20, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Messrs Spencer & Shanele, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

### Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

## Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

### Cotton Yarns.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have started their Cotton Factory, at *Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C.*, where they are prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarns equal to any in the State.
EDWARD BURAGE & CO.

N. B. Cotton will be spun one half for the other; or, for ten cents per lb. E. B. & CO.
February 7, 1840. 5w

### DENTISTRY.

DR. JOSEPH LEE'S engagements have prevented him from making his annual visit into this part of the State as early as intended by him. His employers may depend on seeing him in a few weeks.

Persons in the country leaving written orders at the Office of the Charlotte Journal or the Western Carolinian, or at Ford's Tavern in Concord, will be visited at their residences without additional expense. [Camden, Feb. 1.—3w

### CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

**Cabinet-Making Business,**

IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Seasoned Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

### Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

*Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,*

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

*Direct to Lexington, N. C.*
CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

### To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839. tf

### Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

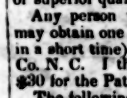
LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

### To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

### PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

**With the best the market can afford;**

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

### BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to. ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

### To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his Hack direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Carriages to order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M. arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL Matthews.
Feb. 12, 1840.
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion House.

### WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANELE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

## Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionable* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

### PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

**Ornamental and Sign Painter.**

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

**HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,**

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and examine his, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

### To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

## CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

### Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

**TOMB STONES,**

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839. tf.

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

### THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

## Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

**GIN**

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
R. N. CRAIGE
November 29, 1839. tf

### BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAY MOUST.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

### HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by
JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.